Suspension of Specie Payment. The banks of New York as a necessity to prevent the drain of specie from abroad have suspended specie payments. The effect of this measure upon the business of the country is yet to be developed. It is altogether probable that we shall not return to a specie standard for a long time to come and that a rag currency will become almost solely the circulating medium and the basis of all business transactions.

Just as We Expected.

A few days ago the Republican press, big and little, were unanimous in the opinion that the arrest of Mason and SLIDELL was strictly within the pale and sanction of international law, and that war with Great Britian was infinitely more honorable than their restoration to the jurisdiction of that Government, if such an alternative should be presented. Mr. SEWARD, when the demand is made by Lord Lyons for the return of the "four gentlemen" taken without authority from the British mail steamer Trent by an American officer, after the act had been openly approved by Congress, and tacitly by the Cabinet, most courteously surrenders them, and yields the point in controversy. The arrest, he says, was "simply an inadvertency." The salf-same Republican press on this announcement, suddenly drop from their war stilts, and echo the response of the Secretary of State that the arrest was "simply an inadvertency." The surrender becomes, under the same international law, and according to the same authoritv. strictly just and proper. Columns of learned opinions were written and authorities quoted by these journals to justify the arrest of the "four gentlemen," and now the same process is being repeated to justify their surrender to British jurisdiction. What a marvellous change! And it has been accomplished with no less astonishing celerity. It was "presto" and the aspect of the whole question to Republican vision was changed. Pleasant, is it not, to eat one's own carefully elaborated opinions? After such an exhibition can the public arrive at any other conclusion than that the Republican Administration, the Republican press and the Republican party generally are simply blunderers, without brains or administrative ability?

Treason at Work"-"A Secret Society Exposed,"and "the Exposure at work Already."

Under these captions the Journal, of yesterday, occupies a column and a half in a pretended exposure of a secret, treasonable association, called M. P. S., organized to resist the Federal Government and give "aid and comfort" to the rebellion. It charges that these organizations exist "in Madison, Evansville, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Rockville, Sullivan, Vincennes, Greencastle, Indiana, and Paris and Mattoon, Illinois." The editor avows that he knows that such organizations, with secret signs, watchwords and signals, exist in those places. He gees farther. He states positively that "its members are known" and gives what he calls an exposure of the "objects of the order," "its "officers" and its "signals for calling meetings." At a time like the present, charges of such a grave character should not be made to influence the public mind and to excite suspicions and hostility against individ uals, without convincing evidence of their truth. And if such treasonable associations are in ex istence, it becomes a public duty not only to expose the organizations, but the names of those who compose them. The editor of the Journal charges, in general terms, that a secret treasonable "Mutual Protection Society," inimical to the Government exists in this city. Who compose it? The Journal positively asserts "its members are known." This places every citizen under suspicion, for its members, according to the Journal, are composed of both Republicans and Democrats. Now the editor is bound to make good his charge that such an order exists in this city, or else he must consent to be branded as a wholesale slanderer and villifier.

The editor of the Journal can not plead ignorance to evade this issue. He says "its members are known." Now we have one evidence at hand to satisfy us that the Editor of the Journal, in this pretended exposure of a secret society, knowingly and wilfully lies. We find the following paragraph in that paper of yesterday, in connection with more of the same sort, seeking to iden ify the Hon. John G. Davis with the "M. P. S." and charging that the exposure of the secret organization compelled him to flee to the Southern Confederacy for safety. Here it is:

John G. Davis is reported by telegraph to have passed through Hopkinsville, Ky., a day or two ago, on his way to Richmond. He doubtless intends to join the rebel army, and complete the treason he has so long been hatching. But it is doubtful if he would have chosen this particular time for his flight, if he had felt safe at home. The exposure of the new treasonable secret So eiety, called the "M. P.'s" which we publish this morning, it is authentically stated, was learned by him in time to allow his escape. He doubt-less felt that this exposure insured a halter for his infamous neck, and chose to carry it to a safer climate. But he has left a good many friends behind who are "spotted," and they will not be lost sight of. The people have learned thoroughly now, that those who supported Breckinridge in his treason last Spring, only wait the chance to do as much mischief as they can at home before they openly join the rebels, and John G. Davis's flight only adds one more to proofs already conclusive. The whole batch are rank, rotten trai

Now we will bring the editor of the Journal to fair and square issue. We will wager him one handred dollars, to be devoted to some charitable institution, that the Hon, Jone G. Davis has not fled the State, that he has not been outside of the State for the last thirty days, that when the the State for the last thirty days, that when the infamous slander was penned against him he was the tax can only be paid the first year. We adthe editor of the Journal will go to Rockville today he will find him there and that if he dare repeat the charges made against Mr. Davis in the extract we have quoted that he will be the best cowhided man that ever received such a punishment in Indiana, as the evidence of the presence of that gentleman at his home. We will not deny that Mutual Protection Societies have been organized here and elsewhere, but if they have they are composed exclusively of such Republicans as the Journal man who prefers slander to truth, filth to deceney and vice to virtue. Again we assert that the Journal editor should substantiate his charges or stand committed as "a dirty dog and a great liar." The editor aforesaid, in attempting to serve his master and screen him from his obligations to law and duty, has put his foot in it, and he will find that slanders like chickens will come home to roost.

Bank of the State. We call the attention of the reader to the card of H. McCulloca, Esq., President of the Bank of the State of Indiana, announcing that that institution will not follow the example of the Eastern Hanks in suspending specie payment, but will continue to redeem its notes in gold and silver upon call. This action gives the best evidence of the soundness of the bank. Since it commenced business it has weathered severe financial storms successfully, proving that its affairs are conducted with great sagacity, prudence and financial skill. If it redeems its pledge made at its starting, and which it now renews, that its notes shall always be converted into coin upon demand, it will gain the entire confidence of the public in its future management and its ability to mply with the stringent provisions of its charter.

ministration.

Governor Morron appreciates most fully the lower of the press. In the Journal of vester- pro lay, two articles appear, for which he must stand or charges that we have denounced him in the sake of a few dollars, source! We could not be more surprised if we diana camps, scattered over the Union, and whershould hear a built talk about refinement. We ever there is a rebel army to oppose. have nothing to do with the Governor's quarrels with his political friends. He claims that he is nore consideration. That may be true, and upon an issue of that character we shall not interfere. but the Governor should remember that he obtained his present position entirely upon borrowed capital, not upon any merits or popularity of his

His Excellency, in his editorials in the Jourdiana will lose a cent for her forwardness, both cannot vote. What think you, soldiers, of this? in means and men, in breasting the first waves of What think you, freemen of Indiana, the fathers liberal on the part of a "grateful General Gov- State a few dollars and probably hiding-coverernment," if, as the Governor anticipates, the ing over enormous trauds? State has restored to her the "means and men,"
which, "breasting the first waves of this storm of pay the cost of a Legislature and let the soldiers although the Governor says, and he knows, that "it can be found where that of a lady's letter is teers we protest against the policy of Governor always seen—in the postscript." If this war is Morton, which renders a session of the Legislaour public debt will not be less than a thousand Government" with such a burden upon her feel whom, their common country, Government and like cordially repaying every cent (and restoring their home alters they are now braving so many all the men) that it has cost Indiana to aid in an outrage, restoring a Government, of which she is a component part, and which the Governor says she Financial and Commercial Summary has been forward to create?

-There is an issue between the Govin reference to the financial policy of the sequent adjustment of the existing difficulty behis personal aggrandizement which he fears a guilty of a humiliating act in the eyes of the crisis like the present, ought not to covet respon- public mind has been misled. ibility, but the Governor, for good or bad reahis policy to "carping and envious scribblers." course was not only necessary but inevitable and was simply a question of time. The consequen-Governor's side of it—we give the following review of the financial policy of His Excellency by

zed by the General Assembly; because the relief roposed is only of a temporary nature. Govhalf million was negotiated in New York, at a | mand. reasonable price, and when the United States re- On Monday, when the news came to this city funded on account of these advances, the money that the New York banks had suspended, it unsetwent into the State Treasury, and was applied in thed the minds of the business community to accordance with the law to the redemption of the some extent and disturbed the money and exbonds. Then the report was sent on from In-dianapolis that the Federal Government would mium was asked for gold, but the demand was refund as fast as the State made advances, and extremely limited, and but little sold at this or that the State would not lose more than "ten any other price. It will take about a week to thousand dollars" by the war. We thought that was an under estimate, but if the Executive would tem, but after that there will be a greater ease.

State by the United States, the insane idea took In this State the Legislature can not provide a ossession of the Executive to divert the funds remedy, as the constitution prohibits a suspenfrom the legitimate purpose, and to make an entirely different disposition of them. The result is an impaired credit; indeed, we are told that the banks, this relief, no doubt, will be granted. State bonds can not be sold at all, and that they would be kicked out of the market in New York vance in values, produced by a speculative feelbut for the influence of a friend, formerly a citi zen of Madison, in that city, who is now, as far after this a general collapse. One thing may be as possible, protecting the credit of the State.
When the authority was given to issue the bonds the Legislature provided for their redemption, and and perhaps not till long after. Having suspend as soon as it became known that this redemption was being tampered with, the bonds fell in the been guided and influenced altogether by prumarket, and finally they can not be sold. After so great a sacrifice of the credit of the can not be disastrous

infamous slander was penned against him he was the tax can only be paid the first year We ad-attending to his business in Rockville, that if vocate a session of the Legislature for the purent of the State's quota for '62, and for '63, and '64, and for every successive year till the law of The few transactions taking place are at 14 pre Congress authorizing the levy is repealed. It is one of the functions of the General Assembly to do this, not of the Executive. If there is no law mand. Brokers and bankers were not buying it for it how can the tax be put upon the duplicate of 1863, supposing the arrangement (which is by no means certain) Gov. Morton has effected with The following are the rates of currency: secretary Chase is consummated? We migh ask, too. how are the large sums borrowed New York and from the banks in the State to b provided for? Will Gov. Morton seize the school fund as he proposes to seize the sums due, and that may become due from the United States for advances made in equipping volunteers, and which the Legislature, as we have said, have specifically appropriated to the redemption of the war bonds? What is the difference between layng violent hands upon the school fund, diverting it from its legitimate purpose to pay the mon ey borrowed in New York, and seizing by ey borrowed in New York, and seizing by a hocus pocus arrangement with Secretary Chase, the money pledged by act of the General Assembly to the payment of the war bonds? If it is within the province of the Governor to do one, why not the other? When once the door is opened to the usurpation of the Executive, there is no telling where it will stop. We advocate the calling of the Legislature, then, to provide permanently for the National tax, to keep the tax gatherer out of the homes of an oppress people, and to protect the credit of the State. This is within the province of the Legislature, and not, by any means, within that of the Executive. The National tax must be paid, so must the money borrowed, and the floating debt of the

> the Legislature, because the cheek upon the Executive is wholesome; because the people never
> lost anything by the closest scrutiny by their representatives into the Executive Department.
>
> The cost of a Legislature is a mere bagatelle. The cost of a Legislature is a mere bagatelle.
>
> The people were more than remunerated for the The people were more than remnnerated for the last extra session by the exposure of the frauds in the one at Halifax and the other at New York,

"The War Tax" and the State Ad- the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments under Mansur & Tuttle. The corruptions in those departments since are rank and terrible, and need ing. We advocate an extra session for anther reason, and if there were no others, this day, two articles appear, for which he must stand one would be sufficient; unless there is a session of sponsor, defending his Administration, and, in the Legislature, the 60,000 Indianians, whom paanticipation, appropriating to himself the thanks of triotism and love of country have earried ina grateful posterity for having taken his share of just responsibility for his country. The Gov. ernor evidently thinks that cotemporaries, like of the rebel enemy—will be disfranch, sed. What Republics, are ungrateful, and that his brilliant is the cost of a session of the Legislature—twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars—to withholding statesmanship can only be appreciated by those the inestimable right of freemen, a right formid-who may come after him. We hope His Excellency derives great consolation in looking that cers, from sixty thousand brave men-the bravest far ahead to be applauded with honor and thanks, but we fear the stream of time will sink into oblivion before that point is reached. The Govern- who, in addition to staying at home, would, for "coarse language." What an idea from such a sand brave men in the field from voting? Yet, without a law, no elections can be held in the In-

The organ of Governor Morton (Indianapolis Journal) informs the people that "in consewith his political friends. He claims that he is quence of the entire success of Gov. Morton's more popular in Jefferson county than the Editor policy, a session of the Legislature is not necesof the Madison Courier, and hence is entitled to sary." Is it necessary to disfranchise the Indiana volunteers to carry out the policy of Gov. Morton? If so, away with Gov. Morton and his policy, and his organ too.

The volunteers of Pennsylvania vote every election day in their camps wherever they are. They have always voted—in Mexico, and recently in their camps on the Potomac. Next year the voters of Indiana will elect State officers, possibly a Governor of the State, Congressmen, members nal, relies confidently upon a "victorious and there any good reason why these volunteer sol-grateful General Government" repaying the diers should not exercise their right to vote? Oh! State every dollar that it has cost her to raise money for war purposes. We use his own lan of the National tax; "a session of the Legislaguage: "We have no idea that the State of In- ture is unnecessary," and therefore the soldiers this storm of rebellion." This will indeed be and brothers of the soldiers? Will you permit this great injustice for the sake of saving the

rebellion," cost her. The "pith" of this elo- vote. "A session of the Legislature is unnecesquent remark we can not exactly understand, sary!" There never was so great a necessity for the meeting of the Legislature.

In the name of sixty thousand Indiana volun prosecuted upon its present scale for another year ture unnecessary, and which necessarily disfranchises them. And in the name of sixty thousand brave men now in the tented field, we appeal to millions. Will "a victorious and grateful General their friends and relations for the protection of dangers, to prevent so great a wrong, so gross

for the Past Week.

The first act in the drama of the past week was ernor and the members of his own party the surrender of Mason and Slidell, and the con-State, the character of the military expenditures was the suspension of specie payment by nearly and the present condition of its financial affairs. all the banks in the country; beginning with those The latter are anxious for an extra session of the of New York. These important facts produced Legislature for the purpose of examining these generally, but on the whole the prevailing feeling matters, but the Governor is decidedly opposed was one of relief. That a war with England to the assembling of that body at the present would have added to the troubles and disasters of time for such a purpose and is usurping power to our country is a frightful degree, all admitted, prevent its necessity, no matter at what sacrifice. and therefore the feeling was one of relief, but it can not be denied that there is a good deal of His perverseness in this regard excites the suspicion that there is something rotten in his ad- had been educated into the belief that in the Trent ninistration or else he has ambitious designs for affair law and right were on our side, and that meeting of the General Assembly might inter- world, driven to it by a fear of England; but it fere with. An honest and prudent man, in a seems that this is a false theory, and that the

The suspension of specle payment did not sibility, but the Governor, for good or bad rea-sons, thrusts this safe rule of action aside. The bave done under other circumstances, because Governor charges all the opposition to him and all intelligent parties knew very well that this That the people may judge of the merits of the ces resulting from the suspension can not be incontroversy—having presented the "pith" of the jurious or disastrous to any extent, as the amount of premium, so that there can not be over 16 to 1 the Madison Courier and the reason which it per cent difference between gold and our currenurges to justify the convening of the General As- cy unless this domestic war is carried on for more than a year. The balance of foreign trade is all in our favor and will continue to be so as long as In objecting to Governor Morton's plan for the we are blessed with fruitful seasons. The high ayment of Indiana's quota of the national tax, prices of foreign goods will lead to a falling off in re do not mean or intend to advocate the levy- the consumption, and then in addition to this we ing of an additional tax this year upon a people will have a uniform national currency based upon whose resources have been so much exhausted the credit of the nation, instead of the infinite vaby the depression of trade and commerce, and riety of bank issues with which the country has the large decline in farm and shop products. We been swindled, the last thirty years, out of over oppose the Governor's scheme because it is un two hundred millions of dollars, and an army of fair and dishonest toward those who have invest- brokers sustained which was a disgrace to any ined their money in the bonds of the State, author- telligent people and a living sarcasm upon the

Those parties who have within the last two or nor Morton proposes to usurp the functions of three weeks turned their balances into gold and the Legislature, and to do that which a Legisla placed it snugly away before the storm would ture can not do-virtually abrogate an agreement come, will find that the thing will have to be made with the holders of the war bonds. The sums due and that might become due by the United States to the State of Indiana were, by all the forms and usages known to the Constitution, solemnly pledged by the Legislature for the redemption of those bonds. Under this act a

houestly administer the law, and pay over to the creditors as fast as Mr. Chase paid to the State, we did not see how the State could lose a very large sum.

All the banks that can do so will formally suspending for left their charters, as is the case with the banks of this State and India. After the first half million was repaid to the ana, will manage the matter as they did in 1857. ing, induced by a great abundance of money, and dence instead of poverty, and therefore the result

The money market will rule easy, as soon as been unsettled, and will remain so for some days.

at over 1. @1 prem.

Secretary Chase is consummated? We might	PAR FUNDS.
ask, too. how are the large sums borrowed in	Ohio, Bk of the State of Ind. Bank of Pittsburg.
New York and from the banks in the State to be	Bk of the State of Ind. Bank of Pittsburg.
provided for? Will Gov. Morton seize the school	New York City, U.S. dem'd Treas. N'ts.
fund as he proposes to seize the sums due, and	UNCURRENT.
that may become due from the United States for	New York State 16 dis
advances made in equipping volunteers, and	New Jersey and Delaware
which the Legislature, as we have said, have	New England
specifically appropriated to the reclemption of the	New England
war bonds? What is the difference between lay-	Illinois and Wisconsin
ing violent hands upon the school fund, diverting	Iowa 1 dis
it from its legitimate purpose to pay the mon- ey borrowed in New York, and seizing by a	Vincinia (Vactors)
hocus pocus arrangement with Secretary Chase,	Bank of Charleston
the money pledged by act of the General As-	" Wheeling 3 dis
sembly to the payment of the war bonds? If it	" Branches 5 dis
is within the province of the Governor to do	Maryland, (Baltimore,) 1 dis
one, why not the other? When once the door is	(Interior,) 3 dis
opened to the usurpation of the Executive, there	Penn., (Pittsb'g, except Bk of Pittsb'g par) 1/2 dis
is no telling where it will stop. We advocate	" (Interior.)
the calling of the Legislature, then, to provide	
permanently for the National tax, to keep the	Stock, (solvent,) 50 dis
tax gatherer out of the homes of an oppressed	Unsecured
people, and to protect the credit of the State.	North Carolina 50 dis
This is within the province of the Legislature,	South Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia 50 dis
and not, by any means, within that of the Exec	Imfiana, (Stock Banks,)
ntive. The National tax must be paid, so must	" except discredited banks
the money borrowed, and the floating debt of the	Michigan
State, which may be estimated at two millions	
more. The exact amount will not be known un-	Lonisiana
til there is a legislative examination into the mil-	
itary expenditures. We advocate a session of	The important events above alluded to had a

vesterday, had a favorable effect upon the markets at New York and here, and produced considerable activity. English troops are being landed in Nova Scotia rapidly, and vast preparations being made for war, but, as the matter now

stands, all for nothing. The receipts of hogs have been quite light, the ast three days of the week, though the weather was highly favorable; but prices did not suit ownto \$3@3 10, so that the hogs were held back: but yesterday and Monday prices advanced 15c per cental, and there was a very general disposi-tion displayed to sell for future delivery at the otations, \$3 15@3 35.

Tuesday the receipts continued light and the ket closing buoyant. The sales were: " 350 " 3 25 " 225 " 3 25 " 215 " 3 25

The receipts for the past week and the previus season were as follows:

ame time last year 300,077 There is a large number of hogs in the country will to come in, which are being held back for petter prices, and we may look for pretty liberal receipts the coming week. After this date last season there were received here 133,000 head. At the majority of places the packing is ahead

The demand for hog product has been very slack, and prices generally declined. Mess pork was down to \$9. Lard declined to 61/2 63/4c, nd green meats to 2 and 3c. Bulk meats sold to the extent of 500,000 pounds at 23 c for shoul-lets, 33,64c for sides, and 43,65c for clear sides. The sides were taken chiefly by the for ign packers for the Liverpool market. Toward he close, when it became known that the difficulty with England was settled, prices improved.

Mess pork advanced to \$9 25, and first class brands were held at \$9 50. Green meats went up to 2½ @3½c, and were held ½c higher; and bulk meats closed at 2¾ 4@5. Lard was a shade better, and holders in some contents. better, and holders in some cases asked \(\frac{1}{8} \) (1 \) 4 c higher; but \(\frac{6}{2} \) (6 \) 6 were the rates obtainable, and at these rates the demand was fair for prime in tierces: \(\frac{6}{2} \) c was paid for bri., and \(\frac{5}{2} \) 0 kegs

sold last evening at 71/4c. Head and gut lard may be quoted at 6@61/4c. Holders of sugar, coffee and molasses put up rices in the early part of the week, but the denand has been very light and the market closed ather heavy for all articles. The prospect of a war with England had a

marked stimulating influence on the prices of all kinds of foreign goods, including coffee, sugar and molasses; and this prospect having now been dis-sipated, there will probably be a reaction. The bill increasing the duties on these articles. noticed in our last, has passed both Houses and been signed by the President and is now a law. The rates of duty are the same as those given in our last, but as we then stated this increase of

inty had been anticipated. Corn has been steady at 28c. Outs declined to 28c. and closed dull, the re-

Rye 43c, and barley 45@50c. Whisky declined to 13c, but advanced vester lay to 131/4c. and closed firm at this rate. Dried fruit is very dull; the stock is large and the demand but a retail one. The receipts this fall have been 10,000 bushels greater than they were the same time in 1860, and the only market for them is at the East. The Northwestern states, which usually consumed a good deal of fried fruit, will not need any this season. Butter and cheese are unchanged.

Linseed oil is firm at 75c. Mackerel is scarce and higher; old very dull

Relief Law .- Extra Session of 'the Among other reasons why there should be an extra session of the Legislature, is one vitally mportant to every man in the State. It is this by an act of Legislature, approved June 4, 861, it is provided, that, whenever herafter, any eal property or interest therein shall be sold on any execution or order of sale, issued upon any dgment, decree or other judicial proceeding within this State, the owners thereof, his heirs, reditors, &c., may redeem the same, at any time within one year from the date of sale, by paving the purchase money with ten per cent, interest. Now, we are confident this act was intended by s chief supporters to be a measure of relief, aplying to all claims whenever accrued, and owing the crisis upon us. But it is now contended by some learned in the law among us, that the act is constitutional-that it is not remedied, but affects the right; and that the "hereafter" in the act, is some qualifying force. Is this so? If it be, a large portion of our people will be begpresumed to know the law, is a maxim-and, gared by a mistake of law makers. Every man en, what the courts will determine it to be.

If there is any doubt as to this statutory provision, the Governor should convene the Legislature and have it settled, by declaratory enactment or otherwise. No one can deny the necessity and nportance of having this law properly under-ood—the meaning and intention of its framers. If the construction given by some is correct, then is the measure a base fraud and outrage upon the people. Let us have light .- Vincennes

Important Law Suit. An important law suit is on the tapis in our city—important not only as involving a large amount of money, but also as settling a question which has never been adjudicated in our courts, and likewise illustrating the way officers are elected by the Legislature, who profess to be patterns of honesty. It is a suit to enforce the contract by which the State Printer was elected. The facts, as of record in the Auditor of State's office, are, that the present State Printer pledged, "for a valuable consideration," a certain per cent. "of the gross receipts" of the State print-This contract he now refuses to fulfil, hence

his suit has been, or is to be brought. How far such a contract is binding in law has analogous have been, and it is the opinion of one of the ablest legal firms in this city that the "valuable consideration" having been rendered, the equivalent may be required and enforced. We see no good reason why it should not. The pay of the officer is about 35 per cent, above the average price of similar work in the same printing. ise, and it is but fair that the stealings thus tained, should be divided among those who perfected the arrangement. That some members of the Legislature received a "valuable consider ation" at the time, we are quite certain, though they were shrewed enough to so far cover up their tracks as to elude the law.—Indianapolis Amer-

THE COLORED PROPLE ARMING .- We are glad to see that the colored people are moving, and that it is likely that in a few days they will complete a strong military organization. The colorof the best there .- Montreal Gazette.

The colored people in Canada, for the most art, are fugitives from the slave States, sent Every Machine Fully Warranted. thither by the Northern Abolitionists, over the U. G. R. R. It says as little for the negro's gratitude as for his appreciation of the blessings of "freedom," that he should thus be showing an Jeff. Davis fight his benefactors.—Boston Post.

General Orders-No. 32. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Ind. Vol. Mil., Indianapolis, Dec. 30, 1861. A Pay District for the army and for volunteers, to embrace the States of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, to be designated as the "District of Illinois," has been established at Chicago under charge of Major John H. Kenzie, additional

All persons in this State having claims for pay are notified to present the same in proper form to said Paymaster, at his office in Chicago, Illinois, for adjustment. By order.

LAZ. NOBLE,

Adjutant General, Indianapolis.

Bany.-We are rejoiced to learn that a beautiful baby, only about an hour and a half old and about twice as long, was left upon the door steps of one of our most virtuous and prominent citizens, night before last. The sweet innocent salled like thunder when it was first discovered, but its putative paternal ancestor, proud of what he had done, clasped it in his arms and comforted it until it grew as mild as a sucking dove-the dear little pee-wee, ha! ha! It is a male child that is born in Israel, and its father and its nother, both being Union men, had better go and do likewise again. The country needs soldiers, and this baby came by express, the dear lit tle tich-ee, tich-ee, did-ec!

MEDICAL.



Scandinavian Medicines.

Pills, and also dealer in all Genuine Family Medis, No. 6 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, O. or the prevention and cure of diseases For the prevention and cure of diseases arising from impurities of the blood or secretions.

Certified to by Morris Morris, Esq., Rev. Mr. McMullen, of Indianapolis, Rev. Jas. Haven, Kokomo, and hundreds of other citizens of Indiana.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, \$1 per bottle, or \$5 per half dozen. Of the Scaneinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or five boxes for \$1. Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates.

hed in a conspicuous part of this paper from time to Dr. Roback's Medical Almanac and Family Adviser, coning a great variety of interesting and valuable medical ormation, can be had gratis of my of his Agents

[From the Mishawaka (St. Jos Co., Ind. Enterprise, Feb. 2, 1861.] Worthy of Merit. mong the many remedies offered to the public under head of Patent Medicines, it is a relief to know that

some of them are valuable preparations—will do what is claimed for them—and are worthy of use and a place in every family. Belonging to this class may be mentioned Dr Roback's Scandinavian Remedies—Blood Purifier and Blood Pills—which are most excellent preparations, and have the desired effect in all cases for which their use h sest effects. We are also acquainted with many who speak hundred dollars worth of benefit. His difficulty was Dysepsia. We express our thanks for a liberal present onese remedies for use in our family. These remedies for use in our family.

For sale in Marion County by W. B. Vickers, Indianapolis;
Rolt. Browning, do.; Perkins & Co., do.; H. Resengarten,
do.; Egner & Wocher, do.; W. T. Hurd, Southport; R. H.
Church, Cumberland; E. D. Hanna, Onkland; L. Dromberger, Casileton; Warren & Steacy, Farmersville; W. T.
Yeaman, Bridgeport; and by Druggists and Merchants
throughout the Union.

A New Article. Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters.

A new and delightful Stomachic and Cordial, for giving one to the Stomach, and for the prevention of billion complaints incident to the Western country. Try it.

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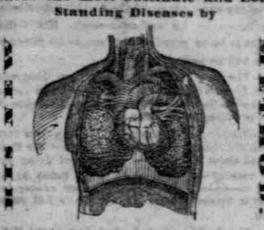
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